NEWS OF THE WORLD IN BRIEF. Local.

To-day is Candlemas Day. Another fine building is to go up on F street, between Ninth and Tenth. Representative Wilson has completed his bill to locate the World's Fair in Wash-

The Messrs. Goldsborough made a large sale of land on the Tennallytown road to a Colonel Robert has been detailed to suc-ceed Major Lydecker as Engineer Com-

A fire in the office of Family Fiction, a literary weekly, caused a damage of \$50 ast night.

The managers of the Central Union Mis-ion want to creet a building for their ex-

The Security Investment Company, composed of Washington capitalists, has been neorporated in Alexandria. George Woolridge, the dog fancier and doctor, says that an epidemic of the grip is raging among Washington dogs.

Professor John M. Coulter lectured on the 'Physical Basis of Life" at the Na-

lonal Museum yesterday aftern Mrs. Henrietta King died early yesterday morning at her home, 3114 N street, of heart failure. The funeral is to-morrow.

Judge Miller has decided that liquor dealers cannot be arrested for keeping unlicensed bars while their applications are reading.

A 6-months-old baby was left on the doorstep of 804 Tenth street northeast last evening about 8 o'clock. A boy was seen to put the basket containing the baby on

Ex-Scrgeant-at-Arms Leedom has received a telegram from the Mayor of Terrebonne, Canada, saying that Silcott has not been in that place and adding that no family by the name of Thiebault is known there.

Henry Mons, a German Hving at Halpine Station, Md., was run over by a carriage while crossing the Rock Creek Bridge yes-ter day afternoon and seriously injured. He was carried to the Emergency Hos-

### Domestic.

The emigrants who arrived at Castle Garden yesterday numbered 183. Preston Ware, jr., the famous chess-player, died in Boston January 29, aged 69

Assistant Surgeon Corbin J. Decker, U. S. N., reported for duty at the Naval Academy yesterday. J. T. Harrahan, manager of the Chesa-peake and Ohio Railway, has resigned. No reasons for his action are given.

Dr. McGlynn was given a warm recep-tion in New York last night upon his ar-rival from a Western lecture tour. The British steamship Excelsior, which salled yesterday from Baltimore for Baycane, grounded in the lower end of the new cut-off canal.

The grain shipment from Baltimore yesterday was the heaviest this season, 349,525 bushels of coru and 65,989 bushels of wheat teing the grand total. The third annual winter meeting of the

Athletic Association of the University of Pennsylvania was held last evening at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia. P. J. Classen, the wrecker of the Sixth National Bank in New York, is a former Albanian, at one time keeping a saloon. He went to New York some twenty years ago. Two hundred Anarchists held a meeting in New York last night. Herr Most was cheered when he appeared on the stage. He spoke only in defense of himself, and made no inflammatory remarks.

The U. S. steam tug Triton, Mate Samuel F. Lomax, U. S. N., commanding arrived at the Naval Academy yesterday, with stores for the station. On discharging she will return to the Navy-Yard in this city. General Freight Agent Hambliu of the Chicago, Burlington and Northern, has given notice of a cut in freight rates between Chicago and St. Paul to the old rate of 50 cents per hundred. The notice caused something of a sensation.

One of the most spirited elections in the history of the Journalists' Club took place yesterday afternoon at Baltimore. The officers elected are as follows: President, Max Ways: vice-president, Williard G. Day; secretary, F. E. Reid; treasurer, John S. Stillman.

The Booth-Modjeska season at the Bos-ton Theatre closed with the performance of "Hamlet" yesterday afternoon and "Riche-lieu" last night. At the matinee the orches-tra played upon the stage to accommodate tra played upon the stage to accommodate pairons, and the receipts were the largest ever taken from a dramatic week in that

The steamer Coolina, which arrived at Halifax, from Glasgow, reports a very rough passage of fourteen and a half days. The vessel was in a damaged condition, and the captain reports that she was continually under water. But for the fact that the Coellon was a very staunch vessel she probably would have been lost.

An infant child of Nathaniel Reeves died at Kansas City from wounds inflicted by rats. The nose was bitten off and horrible wounds appeared on both cheek bones; the scalp had been torn away from the top of the head down to the ears, and the skull had been gnawed in one place so that the

Lord Athtumney was yesterday declared a bankrupt in London. Mrs. Grace Hawthorne will produce the play of "Theodora" at Drury Lane Theatre

The affairs of the Cinderella Opera Com-pany have been wound up by judicial pro-ceedings in London. Major Panitza and several other officers of the Bulgarian Army have been arrested. The charges against them are not known.

The fire on the White Star Line steamer Teutonic, now lying at Liverpool, was con-fined to some mattresses in her store-room. The owners say that the damage was triff-tor.

Le Paris says that the present Ministry will remain in office until M. Constans' new Minister of the Interior is appointed Governor of Algeria, when the Cabinet will be rainforced.

The Brazilian Cabinet had a meeting the Sist uit, which lasted until 2 o'clock yesterday. The members of the Government arrived at a harmonious decision regarding the measures to be adopted. It is said that if Minister Ribeiro resigns Francisco Grizerio will be appointed in his place

The Czarewitch has been appointed com-mander of a squadron of the Im-perial Guard at St. Petersburg; the Grand Duke Paul, brother of the Czar, to the command of a regiment of hussars, and the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholewitch, cousin of the Czar, to the command of a brigade of artillery. The Government has decided to establish a new marine station near Laban at a cost of 13,000,000 roubles.

The national bank notes received for redemption yesterday amount to \$341,110.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were \$337,555, and from customs \$177,240.

The decrease in the public debt during the month of January was about \$12,-

The total receipts of the Government to date from July 1, 1889, were \$227,559,566.92. For the same period a year ago they were \$224,756,724.49. The total exenditures of the Government to date from mly 1, 1889, were \$203,409,634,72. For me period a year ago it was \$188,-

Secretary Proctor left Washington last night for Fort Monroe, accompanied by his daughter and Miss Mead, Secretary Rusk and family and Miss Miller, daughter of the Attorney-General. He goes to decide several questions in relation to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway privileges on the Fort Monroe mulitary reservation and other matters.

President Harrison, after a long interview with ex-Senator Bruce on the race problem, has solved it, so far as one individual i concerned, by appointing the colored gentleman to a \$13,000 office.—New York Herald.

## CLEVELAND CONFIDENT

He Predicts Denocratic Success in the Next Contest.

TARIFF REFORM A CERTAINTY.

Republicans Hold Several Northwestern States Doubtfully.

The Democratic Party the People's Friend, Though It Does Contain Rebet Brigadiers — Ballot Reform and Honest Government.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 1 .- The Amer can to-ur will contain a lengthy interview with ex-President Cleveland, held by Mr. E. W. Carmack, editor of that paper, in the course of which occurs the following: Of course, the tariff question came up is the course of conversation. I said to Mr. Cleveland that, as no other man had been kept so closely in contact with the tariff form sentiment as he, no other, perhaps. could speak with more knowledge as to the progress it was making in the minds of the

SURE OF SUCCESS,

Mr. Cleveland said that he felt more confident than ever before of the triumph of the tariff reform on the lines marked out by the Democratic party. Democratic defeat in the last Presidential campaign, has stead of discouraging, had only strengthened the purpose and increased the energy of tariff reformers, and confidence in the result of the next contest appeared to grow, as signs of dissensions appeared in Protectionist ranks. He thought that one of the most serious troubles the Republican party would have to encounter was the revolt of the New England manufacturers against the Republican policy, while several Northwestern States were now held doubtfully in the Republican column only by reason of sectional prejudices.

THE BLOODY-SHIRT ISSUE. The bloody shirt, he said, had done valiant service in the last campaign in counteracting the effect of tariff reform arguments, and unless that could again save the Republican party from defeat nothing else could. The Republicans of the New England and Northwestern States who have been hoping for a reduction of tariff or tariff duties at the hands of the Republican party were bound to realize sooner or later that this hope is vain. What then would they do about it? Continue the folly of robbing themselves by supporting the Republican party and of obstructing and defeating the very reform they are clamoring for?

These people," said Mr. Cleveland. "are already teginning to realize that the party which persists in a course hostile to their it terests is their enemy, and that the party which is fighting to give them what they want is their friend, no matter if it does contain some Confederate brigadiers."

REPUBLICANS AND THE TARIFF. Mr. Cleveland said that he had thought Mr. Cleveland said that he had thought the Republican party might make some effort to conciliate the low tariff sentiment in its own ranks, but the indications now appeared to be to the contrary. The party leaders evidently thought it wiser to stand by the contract with the protected manufacturers than to endanger the solidity of the rich and powerful combination which had helped it so often to victory by departing a hair's breath from the letter of the bond. The Republican party, he said, are driving straight upon the rocks, and could not change its course.

BALLOT REFORM.

BALLOT REFORM. In the course of the conversation the question of "ballot reform" was touched upon and Mr. Cleveland interrogated me in regard to the details of the Dortch law in Tennessee. He is intensely interested in this question and said it was one of the most important reforms that had been attempted for years and that its importance was becoming greater as the second was becoming greater as the assaults upor the purity of the ballot became flercer. I asked bim if he thought the cause o tariff reform would profit by such legisla

PROFIT TO HONEST GOVERNMENT. "Honest government would profit by it," said Mr. Cleveland, "and so would every worthy cause which depends upor honest and not upon corrupt methods for success. The franchise is not debauched success. The franchise is not debauched in the interest of good laws and honest government. It is by those who have special interests to subserve at the people's expense, and not by those whose interests are in common with the masses, that the ballot is courted. There are no rich and powerful corporations interested in buying floaters or coercing employes to vote for a reformation of our tariff laws. The powers of corruption are employed upon the other side, and tariff reform, as all other reforms, must depend upon the unbought suffrage of the people. If the people are capable of self-government, and are to remain so; there can't be too many safeguards about the expression too many safeguards about the expression their will."

## MEMBERS LESS BOISTEROUS.

Consideration of the Jackson-Smith Election Case Begun. The galleries of the House yesterday did not present the jammed appearance noticeable the preceding few days. The Demo

ocrats, however, persisted in their tactics and obstructed, as far as possible, all legislative proceedings. During the reading of the journal, when it came to the words "yeas and nays, etc.," Mr McMillan demanded that the names be read. It was so ordered by the Speaker.

Mr. Springer was on his feet when the first opportunity was offered with a motion to correct the journal. This was opposed by a motion from Mr. McKinley favoring approval.

For an hour or more the same tacties that have characterized the deliberations of the House for three days were resorted to. There were repeated motions to adjourn by the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Springer, but without any beneficial results to the Democrats. After the motion to adjourn was defeated, by a vote of 135 years to 158 was defeated, by a vote of 135 yeas to 158 nays, there was more parleying over the adoption of the journal as read. On this motion many of the Congressmen declined to vote; but Speaker Reed declared that there was a constitutional quorum present, and smoonneed the motion as carried by a vote of 161 yeas to no nays.

Another motion to adjourn was introduced by Mr. Springer. The Chair declined to recognize him, but Mr. Holman demanded that the yeas and nays be called, and the performance noticeable on the first ballot was repeated.

A motion made by Mr. Bland that the

ballot was repeated.

A motion made by Mr. Bland that the sick members be excused, as their presence was not necessary to a quorum, according to Mr. Reed's ideas, caused considerable amusement. There was more fun ahead when Mr. Powell called up the Smith-Jackson election case from the Fourth West Virginia District for consideration. It was stated that in a recent Republican caucus election cases were to be disposed of under general parliamentary law in order to increase the Republican majority, but Mr. McKinley declared that there was no discussion whatever in the caucus of that or any other election case; neither had there been any expression of opinion on the subject.

ject.

Mr. Rowell called attention to a statement made in the papers in September last and published on the authority of the Democratic leader of the House that it was the intention of the minority to resist by every means known to parliamentary law the unseating of any Democratic member whose seating of any Democratic member whose seat was contested and that, too, without reference to the right or wrong of the case. Mr. Rowell discussed the facts in support

of Smith and in opposition to Jackson, the sitting member.

At 5:30 another motion to adjourn was voted down by a viva-rece vote and Mr. O'Ferrall took the floor in support of Jackson. Finally, after much confusion and excitement, it was decided that each side should be allowed three hours for de-

bate on Monday, and with that understanding the House, at 6:10 p. m., adjourned. | BISMARCK IN REVOLT.

Capitol Notes. As finally agreed upon, the Oklahoma bill establishes district courts in the Territory at the following places: Guthrie, Oklahoma City, King Fisher, Edmond and at a place in the southwestern part of the Territory to be hereafter designated by the Governor.

Governor.

The Republicans found upon their efforts to crowd the vote on the contested election cases yesterday that they only had 163 votes present, or two less than a Republican quorum. It was learned to the dismay of the whippers-in, that Representative Nicdringhaus had gone away to New York. Representative Rockwell of Massachusetts, who is ill, volunteered to risk the danger of exposure and is willing, in the emergency, to come out and vote. A quorum is still among the possibilities.

Mr. O'Donnell of Michigan, the Republican member whose absence at home during the last two weeks has been one of the causes of the inability of the Republicans to muster a majority of the House, was present and voting yesterday.

The House Committee on the Merchant

The House Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries yesterday gave a hearing to parties interested in the bill introduced in the House by Representative Dingley.

The House Committee on Elections yesterday heard the final arguments in the Alabama contested election case of Threet vs. Clarke, and next week the committee will hear arguments in the cases of Posey vs. Parrett, First Indiana District, and Bowen vs. Buchanan, Ninth Virginia District.

### WASHINGTON'S PLAN.

Representative Wilson Completes His World's Fair Bill. The special World's Fair Committee of he House yesterday considered and adopted the first nine sections of the bill pre-

pared by the sub-committee. The Chicago men were not satisfied at the rate of progress and endeavored to procure another meeting of the committee in the afternoon, but failed. There was the usual exchange of sarcastic remarks between the representatives of the competing cities. When Mr. Hitt pressed speedy action, Mr. Hatch, the St. Louis representative, insisted that the bill should have the most mature consideration, and when Mr. Hitt pointed out that delay in the commit tee endangered the success of the bill in the House, Mr. Hatch replied that he was not disposed to have any bill reported to the House during the existence of the pres-ent state of affairs.

Mr. Hitt suggested that he might be will-ing to allow the St. Louis bill to be re-ported, but Mr. Hatch replied that he

would not make an exception even in the case of a report favorable to St. Louis. NEW YORKERS DISHEARTENED. The New Yorkers are disheartened at last. They seem to realize that their chance is gone through the fatuous political wrangle at Albany. Metaphorically speaking, they have gone into their hoies and pulled the holes in after them. The New York members of the World's Fair Committee of the House were in attendance, and worked as zealously as though all was serene on the Upper Hudson. But they declined to discuss chances. They expressed hope, of course, but knowing perfectly well what a hopeless cause they now have. Mr. Flower went to New York yesterday afternoon, and, if he can, will brace things up at the other end of the line.

Chairman Candler says that the bills will be completed as soon as possible, and but for the action of the House, which kept the members tied down to their seats, they New Yorkers are disheartened at

for the action of the House, which kept the members tied down to their seats, they would have gotten through before this. He fully expects to be able to report to the House some day this week. Mr. Candler says the committee will present the matter fairly for each of the four cities contesting. He delined to express his personal choice, but said he regarded the question of holding the fair as much more importance than the question of site. He holds that the benefits to be derived from the fair are too great to be overestimated. the fair are too great to be overestimated. Referring to the shortness of the time in which to get ready, he mentioned the fact that New York builds from twenty to thirty miles of houses of all kinds, styles and sizes, and that the other cities do com-paratively as well. With such a record as this, he thinks that there ought to be no

trouble on the score of time. Washington's bill.

The bill particularly adapted to Washington is one introduced before the committee by Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, and which is not yet printed. It provides for celebrating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus by holding an international exposition of arts, sciences, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine and sea, at the National Capital in the year 1892. Four whereases cite the fact that such a celebration is appropriate; that it should be of national and international character; that the national seat of Government is the most WASHINGTON'S BILL national seat of Government is the most appropriate place to hold it, and that the owners of a majority of the taxable prop-erty in the District have memorialized Congress to authorize the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$15,000,000.

The first section provides that the expo tion shall be held in 1892 at the Nationa Capital, under the direction of a Board of

Control.

Section 2 provides that the Board of Control shall consist of twelve members appointed by the President, equally between the two principal parties, they to select the site within the limits of the District.

Section 3 provides for two Commissioners from each State, and one from each Territory and the District, to be appointed by the President, on the nomination of the Governors and District Commissioners respectively, who shall have charge of the

spectively, who shall have charge of the exhibits of their respective States, etc.
Section 4 requires the Board of Control to hold its meetings in this city, a majority to constitute a quorum.
Section 5 provides that articles for exhibition may be imported free of duty.
Section 6 appropriates \$50,000 to yet in

Section 6 appropriates \$50,000 to pay incidental expenses connected with admis-sion of foreign goods for the exposition. Section 7 requires the Board of Control to submit to Congress as quickly as possible a date of opening and closing the expo

Section 8 provides for proclamation by
the President of the fact that the exposition grounds and buildings are ready, and
requiring him to communicate it to foreign
nations and ask them to take part therein.
Section 9 provides for the calling together of the Board of Control by the Secretary of State, and its organization.
Section 10 absolves the United States from
any debt or liability incurred on the part of
the exposition.

any debt or liability incurred on the part of the exposition.

Section 11 provides for selling the property of the exposition after it is over, and the making of a report to the President.

Section 12 disclaims any liability on the part of the United States for any of the acts or debts of the Board of Control.

Section 13 retains to Congress the right to amend or repeal the act.

Section 14 provides for a Government exhibit under charge of a board to be appointed, one person each, by the heads of the Departments and the directors of the Smithsonian. The President is to name the chairman, but the board is to choose its own treasurer. A life-saving station, fully equipped, is to be a part of the exhibit.

Section 15 provides for the issuance of

the \$15,000,000 of bonds of the District, in-terest not to exceed 3 per centum per an-num, and to mature in thirty years. They are to be sold at not less than par. If any of this fund should be left over it is to go to pay off the indebtedness of the District.

EX-MAYOR ROCHE DENIES Touching the interview purporting to have been had with ex-Mayor Roche and published in this city yesterday morning. Mr. Roche telegraphs from New York to the Hon, George R. Davis in Washington as follows: "I gave no such interview. I said Chicago would raise \$10,000,000 if necessary. Not a word about the Albany bill."

The two houses of the Kentucky Legislature have passed resolutions declaring in favor of holding the World's Fair in a city west of the Alleghanies.

He Takes Exceptions to the Kaiser William's Utterances.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

The Diet Adjourned Until After the Elections.

Prince Bismarck Declares in Favor of Catholics in the Colonies—A Meet-ing of the Emperors Projected— American Press Criticised.

[Copyright, 1800, by the New York Associated BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Dufly incidents strengthen the impression that there is a serious divergence of views between Prince Bismarck and the Emperor, or those having the immediate confidence of the Emperor, upon the proper course of the Governmen in some important internal concerns. The Prince's objection to the tone of the speech from the throne has been commented upon for some days. The fact that the objectionable part was the reference to labor troubles and that Von Berlepech has been appointed to a place in the Ministry, giv-ing him control of those things practically in place of Bismarck, seems to imply that the Emperor intends that those things shall be in the hands of one in sympathy with the ideas set forth in the speech.

THE RAISER AND THE LEADERS.

Within these few days the Emperor has received successively all the leaders of the different groups, including the Cartel coalition, and he is in conference every day with some prominent member of the Government groups, having a free interchange of views and communicating his own ideas on the proper management of the elections. There is a very great contrast between his apparent self-effacement and his actual activity, and yet a greater contrast between his demeanor and that of Prince Hismarck, who has maintained a singular reticence as to the policy to be pursued in the re-elections. THE KAISER AND THE LEADERS.

to the policy to be pursued in the re-elections.

In the Landtag to-day it was announced
that the Chancellor did not intend to address the House. In consequence of this
statement it was decided to adjourn the
Diet on the 11th inst. until the 23d, when
the elections will be over, and in the meantime to make another effort to induce the
Chancellor to give a clear note that could
serve as a rallying cry to the supporters of
the Government.

DISMARCK AND THE CATHOLICS. Prince Bismarck's letter to Herr Von Schloezer, the German ambassador to the Vatican, is published obviously to influence the opinions of Catholic voters. It declares that the Government sees with pleasure the establishment of Catholic missions in German colonies, promises that all religious orders shall be admitted, including the Jesuits, and that all may rest assured of the protection of Germany. Cardinal Rampolia has responded, expressing the extreme satisfaction of the Pope at this step, and making his congratulations upon this further advance towards complete concord.

PARTY PROSPECTS. Prince Bismarck's letter to Herr Von PARTY PROSPECTS.

The National Liberals are in the greatest danger, as it is thought they will lose twenty-five seats. The Socialists hope to increase their strength from eleven in the last Reichstag to forty-two in the next, gaining six from the German Liberals and twenty-five from the National Liberals. Overtures were made by Herr Eugene Richter and other leaders of the German Liberals to the Socialists upon the proposition to act in concert and arree that German Liberals to the Socialists upon the proposition to act in concert and agree that the National Liberals should support a Socialist where the combination might then defeat a Government candidate, and that the Socialists should support a National Liberal in some other place where the scheme would apply. This sound political theory was not favored by the Socialists, who preferred to work by themselves everywhere without relation to doubtful allies.

THE NEW REICHSTAG. The new Reichstag is convoked for the middle of March. It is likely to present a formidable phalanx of Socialists who, combining with the Centre party and the German Liberals, will easily outvote the Gov

ernment groups. In consequence of the German triumph in Bohemia a meeting of the Emperors is projected at Breslau. Emperor Francis Joseph promises to be present at the army maneuvers around Lieguitz when Emperor William has headquarters at Breslau.

THE SANOAN TREATY. Among the press comments on the Samoan treaty there appears in the Frankfurt Zeiteng a notable criticism on the adverse reception of the treaty by a section of the American press. The Zeiteng wonders that any American paper could express dissatisfaction, seeing that the United States obtained everything it could desire.

COLONEL STOPPET'S PAMPULET Colonel Stoffel's pamphlet on a Franco-German alliance excites the greatest interest. The Kolaische Zeitung says the idea that Germany would buy peace from France by a cession of the imperial provinces of Alsace and Lorrathe is the merest chimera; that no generation of Germans will ever dare cede an inch of German soil.

GERMAN MINERS STIKE. The miners at Eschwefer having threat-cred a renewal of the strike, the Noth-berg miners took the initiative and struck yesterday. The master miners therefore decided that if the strike extended they would close the mines. The leaders of the men at oncestopped the movement and the Nothbergers resumed and will not strike again until after the elections.

## NEW COMMISSIONER.

Major Raymond Relieved From Duty at Washington.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry M. Robert, Engineer Corps, and now stationed at Philadelphia, was yesterday selected by the Secretary of War as the successor of Major Charles W. Raymond, Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia This action was not unexpected at the Dis This action was not unexpected at the District Building, it being well known that Major Raymoud has for some time desired to be relieved from his present duties. At the Cabinet meeting Friday there was a consultation on the subject between the President and the Secretary of War, and the name of Colonel Robert was the only one mentioned to succeed Major Raymond.

Although born in South Carolina, the new Commissioner was appointed from Although born in South Carolina, the new Commissioner was appointed from Ohio to be a cadet at the West Point Academy In 1853. When he graduated four years later he became an assistant professor at West Point, and in 1859 he was stationed on the Pacific Coast, where he superintended the construction of the defenses of San Juan Island, Wash, and other engineering works. He was a first lieutenant when the rebellion began, and during the summer of 1861 he was engaged in constructing works for the defense of this city, so that he is not a stranger at the Capital. After the war closed Colonel Robert returned to West Point, and was instructor of practical military engineering for several of practical military engineering for several years. At present he is in charge of works requiring the attention of an army engineer in the vicinity of Philadelphia, but he is to be relieved from his duties by Major Raymond as soon as practicable.

UNHEALTHY FOR REPUBLICANS. Impressions of Georgia Formed by the

The Hon. Heavy Hull Carlton of Athens, Ga., called upon Postmaster-General Wauamaker the other day in his capacity as the Representative of the Eighth Georgia district in the Congress of the United States. It was a strictly official visit. It is not likely that it ever entered Congressman Carlton's head to make a social call upon Postmaster-General Wansmaker. The fact

that it was an official visit, made at the office the nation has provided for the transaction of just such business as the Georgia Congression had in hand, should be borne

action of just such business as the Georgia Congressman had in hand, should be borne in mind.

Athens is the seat of the State University of Georgia, a high-class, well-attended institution of learning. Under a former Republican administration the postmaster was a colored man, and the negroes of Athens made the postoffice a leading place, to the annoyance of the white people having business there. It is sought to avoid a repetition of this annoyance. It is feared that in the event of the appointment of another negro to the postoffice the students, with the offhand way they everywhere have of dealing with the things they don't like, will make trouble for the darky office holder. To prevent such an appointment was the object of Senator Carlton's visit.

risit.

He stated these facts to the Postmaster. General. That official asked Mr. Carlto for the name of a white Republican of Athens whom he could recommend to postmaster. He named Mr. Swift. "Did he vote for President Harrison"

"Did he vote for President Harrison" asked the Postmaster-General.
"I don't know," replied Mr. Carlton.
"How sm I to know whether he's a Republican or not?" asked the Postmaster-General. "How can I find out how Mr. Swift voted? I don't know whether you voted for Cleveland or not."
"It doesn't make any difference how I voted; that's neither here nor there. And if you want to know how Mr. Swift voted, you'd better go down there and find out," said Mr. Carlton, whose peppery temper was rising.

was rising.
"I go to Georgia!" exclaimed Mr. Wanamaker. "Why if a prominent Republican like me should go down there he would be murdered." "Better men and better Republicans than

you are have gone to Georgia and not only come away alive but rejoicing," rejoined Mr. Carlton, hotly. Mr. Cariton, hotly.

At this interesting inneture Senator Colquitt and another Georgian, who had come in intime to hear this heated colloquy, stepped up and each taking one of Mr. Cariton's arms led him away. Thus was an exciting scene prevented and a faithful public servant preserved for further usefulness. But Mr. Wanamaker is more than ever convinced that Georgia is an unhealthy State for Republicans. The prospects for a negro postmaster at Athens are as bright as that official's complexion is likely to be dark.

# GRAVE APPREHENSIONS FELT.

Mrs. Coppinger's Condition Still Considered Precarious The condition of Mrs. Coppinger, the daughter of Secretary Blaine, remained practically unchanged during the day yes erday. The symptoms at the first consultation held by the doctors at 9 o'clock in the morning, gave evidences of a more favorable condition, and the following bulletin was authorized issued:
"Mrs. Coppinger's condition is no better than at the last consultation, but there are some indications that improvement may be expected during the due."

expected during the day."

A quietness pervades the home that tells too well that Mrs. Coppinger's life is hovering in the balance, and Surgeon Heger and Doctors Magruder and Yarrow are in almost constant attendance in the sick room.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning Colonel At , o'clock yesterialy morning Colonel. Coppinger arrived from Columbus, Ohio, from which point he had been hurriedly summoned to the bedside of his wife. It was a very gloomy home that he found there for the second time during a very

brief period.

Shortly before midnight last night the physicians in attendance upon Mrs. Coppinger issued the following bulletin:

"The slight improvement that was entertained by Mrs. Coppinger's physicians last evening was unfortunately dispelled this moruing. Unfavorable symptons developed and have continued without amelioration all day, so that at the present moment the gravest approhensions are felt."

## ELECTION FRAUDS IN UTAH.

Detective Bonfield Uncarths Some Dark Methods Among the Mormons. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Feb. 1 .- Ex-Inspector John Bonfield, the famous Chicago detective, in an interview this evening was a Mormon plot to implicate the Liberal (anti-Mormon) leaders, through detectives, in a variety of scandals, and thereby defeat the Liberal party in the coming election in Sait Lake City. Captain Bonfield said: "I came here incognitio last November at the instance of gentlemen who feared that the frauds at Ogden City election would be repeated here. I was requested to do nothing more than obtain proofs of election frauds. Conversing with Liberals or anti-Mormons, they admitted that the people's party, or Mormons, had a majority of legal voters, but they claimed to have the register couris, the election judges, the returnwas a Mormon plot to implicate the Liberal

yoters, but they claimed to have the register courts, the election judges, the returning boards, etc., in the Liberal interest, and meant to carry the election. I detailed detectives to obtain evidence of fraud. One of them furnishing false information, I discharged him. He went over to the Liberals and is illegally registered as a voter. Indisputable facts from other sources show beyond doubt that the registrars hunted up and registered Liberals, but evaded the People's voters. Two went by special train to the Colorado line and unlawfully registered gangs at railroad camps and way stations. Hundreds of names of non-residents have been placed on the lists, many never taking the registration oath and their residences being omitted to make legal objection difficult and prevent action to get the names stricken of."

Senator Farwell's Position. In an interview last evening Senator Farwell said that it was true that Mr. Clark had been confirmed Collector of the Port of Chicago last Thursday, but that he was not Chicago last Thursday, but that he was not in the Scenate at the time. He said that he consented to it because his defeat would have punished a worthy citizen. He added that the President's nomination was a very astonishing and unusual thing, and in making it he ignored the wishes of the entire Illinois delegation—not even consulting one of them. The President seems to think, the Scenator said that the officer he of the seems to think. the Senator said, that the offices belong t

Baseball Organization.

Baseball Organization.

Baltimore, Mp., Feb. 1.—Manager Barnie of the Baltimore Baseball Club received a dispatch this evening from President Bladen of the Atlantic Association, stating that the Worcester Club of the New England League had been purchased by the association. This means, says Manager Barnie, that the Atlantic Association has secured control of the Worcester Club and perfected the organization of the association. perfected the organization of the associa-

Randall Exonerates Carlisle.

Mr. Randall has prepared for publication a statement that the effort made to blame Mr. Carlisie for the non-reporting of rules from the Committee on Rules is ridiculous. Mr. Carlisle, he says, is one of a minority, not responsible for the action of the committee of the committe mittee, and that Mr. Carlisle, to his (Ran-dall's) knowledge and with his concur-rence and authority, "has been ever ready

# he bulk of the property to her nephows

In the divorce case of Kate J. Landon sgainst George W. Landon the latter has lled an abswer denying the charges of infi-letty and abandonment.

mainder to the above.

A bill was filed yesterday by Samuel Maddox against the Baltimore and Potomac Ralfroad praying for an injunction to prevent the use of tracks on Maryland avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, for the purpose of a "Y" or any other purpose and that said tracks be abated as a nuisance. In the will of the late Elizabeth Jones, just flied, property on Franklin street was left to Alice Douman: directs that 827 Twenty-third street be sold and divided between Fanny Ames of Frederick, Md., and Mrs. Samuel Enter, and after a small bequest to the Catholic Church leaves the remainder to the above.

Trying to Solve the Great Problem of the Age.

LIBERIA COMING TO THE FRONT.

An American Occupation of the African Fields Proposed.

Efforts to Beat the Congo Free State in a Race for Fower-What Has Been Done in a Quiet Way-An-other Expedition in May. At the meeting held during the week at Perry Carson's Hall, on Pennsylvania avenue, Dr. Purvis described two notable full-blooded negroes, now on a visit to the city, as "Liberian tramps." The menthus characterized are the Rev. E. W. Blyder and Renjamin Gaston of Liberia, Mr. Blyden is a Presbyterian divine, born in this country, educated at Oxford Univer-

sity, England, and is now president of the Liberian University. Mr. Gaston is a na-

tive of Georgia, of pure negro blood, who

emigrated to Liberia in 1866. He is now in this country with a view to induce other negroes to come to Liberia, to which country he returns in May next. HOPE FOR THE NEORO.

In an interview with these gentlemen a Centric reporter found that they possessed a great fund of information about Liberia, and were in deadly earnest in representing it as the certain destiny of the negro race to there work out its saivation.

They hope to see the present agitation in Congress result in some definite action favoring the emigration of such negroes as desire it to Africa. There is no thought of an enforced deportation of the negroes.

Dr. Blyden asserts that in six months after the establishment of a subsidized line of steamers from Southern ports taking negro passengers free to Liberia, half a million applications for passage would be on file.

Mr. Gaston has thousands of names to a petition to the following effect:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States Congress: "Your petitioners represent: "I. That there is at present a half million, or more, of colored people in the United States who desire to emigrate to Li-beria, in Africa. United States who desire to emigrate to Liberia, in Africa.

"H. Your petitioners earnestly ask the Congress to pass House bill 3,315, introduced by Mr. Thompson of Ohio, December 20, 1889, which appropriates \$1,000,000 per year for ten years, to assist those negroes who desire to emigrate to Africa.

"HI. To appropriate a sufficient sum to secure a weekly line of steamers from a Southern port to emourage commerce and

Southern port to encourage commerce and trade between the United States and Africa. "IV. Your petitioners feel that by atd-ing the negroes to go to Africa the Congress will be doing good to both races, and that thereby those who emigrate will be bene-fited and a better feeling will be created toward those who remain.

"V. The civilization and Christianization

"Y. The civilization and Christianization of Africa can be accomplished best by men of the negro race, and the influence of America in that continent can be rendered paramount if a stream of negro emigrants can be steadily poured into its ports by the aid sought for."

RESULTS OF AGITATION. Dr. Blyden, in conversation, spoke freely of the agitation of the question in the Sen-ate. He looked for good to his race from it. General Butler's bill possibly might have sprung from race hatred, but like

have sprung from race hatred, but like many other contrivances of man, God would turn-it to the right direction. If it should pass, the negro and his race for hundreds of generations in Africa and this country would be the gainers. He saw no desire to force the negroes from the country in Mr. Butler's bill.

There would be no necessity to force a single soil. If the bill should pass there would be thousands of applications for its benefits—more than could receive it. If a committee of Congress could investigate the correspondence and experiences of the correspondence and experiences of members of the Colonization Society and its officers, the fact could be demon that \$10,000,000 per year could be

and economically spent in aid of emigra tion to Africa. NEGROES ANXIOUS TO LEAVE. NEGROES ANXIOUS TO LEAVE.

It is his opinion that were books opened to-day half a million of energetic, industrious, well-to-do men and women would apply for free transportation to Liberia within thirty days, if they could be fully informed of the enterprise. The applications now on file reach into every State of the Union. There is only one limit to the question, and that is of its expense. The Colonization Society exists only by voluntary contributions.

tary contributions. Its income was only about \$20,000 last year. Out of this it maintains its organi-zation, aids education in Liberia, sustains two ships and sends them out with selected emigrants. The emigrants pay, for the most part, a considerable part of the ex-pense of their transportation.

RACE PRIDE AND PRESUDICE. "Race Pride," said Dr. Blyden, "is something altogether different from race prejudice. The one is a noble instinct, the other is an ignoble conception. Every race dice. The one is a noble instinct, the other is an ignoble conception. Every race should seek to preserve itself pure. That is the attitude of the Liberian negro. He seeks and hopes for a triumph of his people, free from contamination. He has the word of God to guide him in this instinct, which forbids the grafting of one stock upon another, even in the case of plants. There were no 'colored' men brought from Africa to this country; all who came 'in drains,' as President Harrison says, were blacks, pure and simple.

"The 'colored' man is only a cousin of the black man produced by the white man in illegithmate commerce. Under slave laws he had to be counted by the whites with the negro. Since emancipation be naturally shows his preferences for the white side of his being, and the white man gives him the preference every time. Bruce, Reycls, Douglass, Langston, Cheatenn, Miller, Smalls and nearly every other person

Revels, Douglass, Langston, Cheatem, Miller, Smalls and nearly every other person appointed to office as the representative of the negro race is first cousin to some white man. He despises one side of his race and is really despised by the other. He will never emigrate to a black colony. He will be far more apt to emigrate from such a colony to a white nation, where as valet, harber, waiter and menial he can ape that which he admires but can never attain to. The colonization of ten million negroes will always be opposed by the half million 'colored' people. Probably this is well for Liberla. The history of San Domingo and Hayti, Jamaica and the Barbadaes is full of troubles caused by the mixed breeds. It is best that they should stay with the men of the race who caused their being.

AMERICAN COLONISTS IN AFRICA. "Liberia is an American colony in Africa "Liberia is an American colony in Africa. It has been established at a cost of less than three millions of dollars and has existed for seventy years. All the nations of Europe are spending money, inamense sums, to secure a foothold on that continent. England is almost ready to obliterate Portugal from the map for interfering with her schemes. Belgium has spent millions of pounds sterling on the 'Congo Freec State' experiment; and Germany on the eastern coast maintains naval and military forces that cost far more annually than the forces that cost far more annually than the whole expense incident to the foundation of Liberta. If either of the countries named could acquire Liberia they would pay a hundred times the cost of it.

FOUNDERS OF LIBERTA.

"The men who founded Liberia should be regarded as are the Pilgrim Fathers and Huguenots, who left their European homes for a principle. There is no reason why a negro nation should not celebrate in 2216 the quadri-centennial of the founding of a great negro English-speaking, Christian empire in Africa with as much colar as it is proposed to celebrate the discovery of America in Washington in 1892."

Dr. Blyden's book entitled: "Christianity, Islam and the Ne, ro Race," was freely quoted from in Senator Butler's

speech in the Senate. It is an carnest and interesting argument in favor of the re-demption of Africa from barbarism and heatherdam by means of negro emigration

from this country. LIBERTA SUITED TO THE BLACKS.

THERIA SUTTED TO THE BLACES.

THE CRITIC reporter was shown an album containing portraits of leading citizens of Liberia, views in the capital city and some country and plantation seems. He was assured by Mr. Gaston that there was no part of the United States so well suited to the hand of the new emigrant as is Liberia. The sweet potato is a native of that coast, and was contributed by Africa to the Southern States when the slave ships were bringing their cargoes to found the present race problem; so were rice, cotton and sugar sent littler to Africa. In Liberia sugar-cane has only to be planted once in three years—it needs not half the care that is given to it in Louisiana; to-bacco grows splendfully; rice takes the place of wheat; corn is raised by the emigrants for roasting-cars, it does not mature as in this country; cotton is a native and has always been given by the people. It can be made a crop of enormous commercial importance, so can rice with intelligent labor and capital; coffee is a great crop and is one of the great exports.

Cassada is a native root of more value.

Cassada is a native root of more value than the potato as a food crop.

No white war votes in Liberia, nor do black men without a property qualification, but this qualification is made to induce the permanent settlement of the native people. There are no "savages" within the boundaries of Liberia, which are about equal to those of the Southern States from Chesnpeake Bay to Florida. There has been no attempt to conquer territory or people. The land occupied by the emigrants has all been secured by treaty and purchase.

\*\*INFORMATION OF THE COLONY.\*\* NO WHITE VOTERS.

all been secured by treaty and purchase.

INFORMATION OF THE COLONY.

The secretary of the Colonization Society, Mr. William Coppinger, is well known to the people of Washington. He is full of information and knows how to impart it pleasantly. Our intelligent colored people may well visit the rooms of this society and learn from first hands its history and its aims. The great names of American history are identified with it, beginning in 1816, with Bushrod Washington, Madison, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, down through Henry Chayton, Daniel Webster. Edward Everett, Stephen A. Dougias, Crittenden, Clayton, Lyman Beecher, James G. Birney and Abraham Lincoln. Never in a single year of the seventy of its existence has the society failed to send one or more ships with negro emigrants to Liberia.

THE NEXT EXPEDITION.

Sometime in May the Liberian will leave New York with as many as can be accommodated on board the small ship. The secretary says that if the Liberian was a steamship as big as the biggest "ocean greybound" she could be filled from the applicants for passage now on hand. If passage were secured in a well-equipped steamer there need be no effort to secure emigrants; the effort would be to keep them back to wait their turn. The secretary is sure that half a million a year of willing, auxious emigrants would be assured for ten years if Congress would take up the question in earnest and free from polities. THE NEXT EXPEDITION.

### ROASTED TO DEATH.

Six Persons Lose Their Lives in Boston Fire,

Boston, Feb. 1.-A terrible fire occurred on North street early this morning, resulting in the death of at least six persons, The fire originated in a mysterious manner in the clothing store No. 255 North street, kept by a Hebrew whose name at present is unknown. The flames quickly communicated to the floors above, which were occupied as an Italian boarding bouse and contained a large number of iodgers. So quickly was the place wrapped in flames that retreat for many of them was impossible, and they were reasted to death. Others attempted to escape by jumping from windows, and thereby receiving serious injuries. jumping from windows, and thereby re-ceiving serious injuries.

Five are already dead and one other was

said to be dying when removed to the hospital. The damage to the building will not be large. Only one of the dyn will not be large. Only one of the fly victims has been identified, this being a woman, Mrs. Della Scanion, 45 years of

The other dead are three men and one child. Besides these five there were seven others removed to the police station, where they received medical attendance and were taken to the hospital. Their names are given as follows: MRS. HANNAH GILMARTINO, very badly

SARS. HANNE GILMARTINO, very badly burned about the body.
GUITEFFI CERGILO, S years old, severe burns about the legs, clest and side.
LUDOVICO MULANA, broken ribs, caused by jumping from a third-story window.
PETER LUMBAUDZZIC, shoulder broken by jumping from window.
FRANCESCA LETIERE, slightly injured about the arms and body.

about the arms and body.

BERNARD GHEMARTINO, husband of Hamah, injured about the legs and body.

UNKNOWN MAN, terribly burned, said to be dying.

With the exception of the children noted above, the other sufferers are between 20 and 40 years of age.

The building is a four-story brick struct-The building is a four-story brick structure, and the three upper stories were filled with lodgers and boarders, there being in some families six and eight persons.

Owing to the fact of their being foreigners, it is impossible to give at present an absolutely correct list of their names; but the number of casualties given is believed to be correct.

Authorizing the Loan to Farmers. RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 1 -A resolution was adopted in the Legislature to-day requesting the Representatives in Congress from this State to urge the passage of a bill before said body authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to loan money to farmers

at 2 per cent. interest. The bill organizing the Territory of Okla-homa has been taken up out of its order by the Committee on Territories, and it is ex-pected that there will be early action taken by Congress toward favorable legislation. There have been but one or two sections of upon finally, and these have been referred to a sub-committee to facilitate.

The application for liquor license of Francis Hall, 923 Eleventh street northwest, has

'The Commissioners heartly approve Sen-ator Ingalls' bill for an Inebriate asylum in the District. W. E. Skankland has been transferred from garbage inspector to street inspector at \$2.50 per day. Ex-Senator Bruce, the nominee for Re-

Plumbers who paid money to Permit Clerk McDevitt will have to deposit the amount due for repairing cuts before more permits are granted. A delegation from the Master Plumber Protective Association walted upon the Commissioners resterday to protest against the plumbing bill now before Congress.

order of Deeds, called on Commissione

In reply to the questions of the Commis-toners regarding the length of wharf lease and their power over the river front. Attor-ncy flazelton said that as no statute in the District limited the term he thought it was wholly within the discretion of the Com-

property owners along the line between Maryland and the District donate an amount sufficient to form the proposed boulevard and that it be known as north, east and west. Also that provisions be made for laying out semi-circular plats along the line.

Local Weather Forecasts. For the District of Columbia, Maryland, at Virginia, occasional rains; winds shift-a to southeasterly; slightly warmer Sunday

FIVE ENTOMBED ALIVE.

Terrible Explosion in a Pennsylva-

TOTAL WRECK OF THE SHAFT.

nia Coal Mine.

Ten Persons Injured, Three Killed and One Missing.

The Disaster Caused by a Lighted Lamp.—The Finest Anthractic Coal Mine in the World Almost a To-tal Wreck.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Feb. 1.-A fall of rock took place in the Nottingham shafe of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company in No. 5 plane this morning which drove the accumulated gas into the gang-ways where ten men had been at work with naked lamps, and an explosion soon followed. All the men were more or less seriously injured and badly burned on the face, hands and body. V. Peterheim was cut upon the head, and his hands and face were badly burned. John Crossin, with his mule, was buried beneath the falling rock. His body has not yet been recov-

ered.

William Roberts, a driver boy, is also missing. John B. Humphries, a miner, died while being removed from the mine. His body was burned to a crisp. Joseph Dunson, fire boss, was burned on the face and hands; his injuries are said to be fatal. Joseph Jones was fatally burned. John P. Thomas was burned on face and hands. David Fox is seriously burned and his recovery is doubtful, and Thomas his recovery is doubtful, and Thomas Lake was slightly cut on head.

FIVE MEN BURIED ALIVE.

It has been learned that in addition to the casualites already reported as having occurred yesterday, five men are imprisoned in the mine and there is little hope of their being taken out alive. At the time when the fall of rock took place John Dunston, the fire bors, was on his way from the fifth to the sixth lift, carrying his naked lamp. This, it is said, fired a body of gas which exploded with great force, shattering the gang-ways and breaking the timbers, causing large quantities of roof, rock and coal to fall. PIVE MEN BURIED ALIVE.

THE SHAFT TOTALLY WRECKED.

The debris closed the outlet for the miners who were in the interior of the mine making repairs, entombing John Crossin, David J. Williams, John Davis, Edward Morris and an unknown man. It is not known when those outside will be able to reach these men, though it is firmly believed that they are all deal. freach these men, though it is firmly believed that they are all dead.

The Nottingbam shaft, which was the
greatest anthracite coal mine in the world,
is nearly a total wreck. It had at one time
an output of 3,600 tons a day and netted
the Lebigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company a half million dollars profit last year.

A St Louis Sporting Editor Indicted. Sr. Louis, Mo., Feb. 1.-The grand jury has returned an indictment against Joseph A. Murphy, sporting editor of the Globe-Democrat. Mr. Murphy was the Globe-Democrat. Mr. Murphy was the referce for a prize fight that occurred nearly three months ago between Ahearn and Jackson, and which resulted in Jackson being killed. Warrants were issued for all parties to the fight, but they waived examination, and the case was sent to the grand jury. True bills were found against all but Murphy. The prosecuting attorney refused to take action, and resubmitted the case to the next grand jury, which has now reported. Murphy is nationally famous as a champion sprinter and tionally famous as a champion sprinter and a sporting authority. He is a son of the city river and harbor commissioner, a wealthy man. Two months ago he was married to Miss Van Pheel, a society belie.

Advance Agent in Limbo. CINCINNATI, Feb. 1 .- At the office of Squire Gass this evening a warrant was sworn out by Colonel W. H. Foster, mansworn out by Colonel W. H. Foster, manager and proprietor of the Roston Ideal Opera Company, for the arrest of Reuben B. Davenport, late advance agent for that company, charging him with criminal libel. The affidavit alleges that Davenport has by private letters and telegrams and by publications in the newspapers circulated false and malicious reports injurious to the credit and standing of the company, and papers have already been drawn in a suit for \$25,000 damages against Davenport.

Southern Duelists Arrested. CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 1.—A special to the News and Courier says: "J. Norris and Benjamin Gardner expected to meet on the Benjamin Gardner expected to meet on the field of honor to-day. The trouble is said to have started yesterday, when Gardner cowhided Norris on the public streets of Edgefield. Gardner was accompanied by several friends, who covered Norris with pistols, while Gardner applied the lash upon Norris. The cowhiding was for not fulfill-ing his engagement with Gardner's sister. The duelists were arrested before reaching the ground,"

Bank Clearings. New York, Feb. 1.—Bank clearings to-day, \$158,824,732; balances, \$7,491,235. For the week, clearings, \$709,995,785; balances, CHICAGO, Feb. I.—Bank clearings to-day. \$85,789,477.

the ground,"

Boston, Feb. 1.—Bank clearings, \$15,-543,353; balances, \$1,681,150. For the week, clearings, \$94,863,582; balances, \$10,216,44.2 Captain Schuetler Acquitted. CHICAGO, Feb. 1 .- The jury selected by Coroner Hertz to investigate the death of Robert Gibbons, the witness for the defense in the Cronin case, who was shot by Police Captain Schuetler in a saloon row, came to a conclusion this evening. A verdict was rendered that Captain Schuetler acted in self-defense. He was immediately released

from custody. Factory Strike at Baltimore. BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 1.—The spinners in the hair factory of Wm. Wilkins & Co., thirty-three in number, went on strike today. The cause of the trouble is the em ployment of apprentices. A clerk in the factory says it has been the custom for apprentices to be taken on the first of each year to fill vacancies of the preceding year.

spondent of the Gazette of this city reports Monday next dispatch an appeal to all the powers requesting the formation of a conference to determine the disputed rights between Portugal and England. Disastrous Fire in Canada.

COLOGNE, Feb. L.-The Lisbon corre-

MONTHEAL, Feb. 1.—A disastrous fire oc-curred to-day at the Grand Linge Mission, near St. Johns, Quebec. The main por-tion of the building was totally destroyed. The loss on the building is estimated at \$12,000, and the furniture, which is only partially insured, has been damaged to the

It is recommended to freshen salt fish by oaking them in sour milk.

Corks may be made air and water tight by seeping them for five minutes under melted aratine. They must be kept down with a

To set delicate colors in embroidered hand-kerchiefs sook them ten minutes previous to washing in a pall of tepid water in which a dessert speculal of turpentine has been well mixed.

mixed.

To render children's dresses fireproof: Add an ounce of alum to the last tub of rinse water from which children's dresses are wrung out. This will render them uninflammable, or at least they will take fire much less readily than if alum is not used.